POLITICAL.

The Canvass in the Rural Districts.

Hopes, Fears, Doubts and Difficulties of the Rival Candidates.

A LIGHT VOTE EXPECTED.

DELAWARE COUNTY POLITICS.

Isolated Situation of Delhi-Difficulty in dicting Voters to the Polls-Local Can-didates Stumping Their Districts-Polltics in Town Taverns-The Contest for State Scantor—Probable Success of the Repub-lican Candidate—Dae Republican and Oue Democratic Assemblyman from the County-Republican Majority for the State

Ticket. DELHI, Delaware County, Oct. 21, 1871. Delni, the county town of Delaware, is situated as near as may be in the centre of the county, and does not yet enjoy the advantages afforded by rail-road or telegrapaic communication. At present it is reached by stage or private conveyance, either from Hancock, on the Eric Railroad, or from Oncouts or Emmons, on the Albany and Susque-hanna. Before the end of this year, however, it is expected that the branch connecting it with the main line of the Midland Ratiroad, and which is now nearly fluished, will be in running order. Branches to connect it with other lines are also contemplated, so that hereafter Delhi will not be so isolated as it has been heretofore and is at the present moment. The rivalry between the Midland and Erie railroads is an element that enters somewhat into the local elections in the counties interested. This applies more par-ticularly to candidates for members of the Legisnd has no special influence on the general State ticket. One of the principal difficulties that politicians of both parties have to contend against is to "get out the vote," or, in other words, to induce the electors to attend the polls. This arises mainly from the fact that the county is very large— Island and a population of only 42,000—and, in numerous instances, farmers live many miles away from the polling places. Except on the occasion of an election for President, or perhaps for Governor, many of them do not take the trouble to come into town to vote, especially if the weather should be unpleasant, and part of the duties of the active politicians in the several towns is to make arrangements to bring voters from distant places to the The political canvass has already commenced in

nominations for loca. offices have been made on both sides. Nominees for the Legislature and for mees in the county, such as District Attorney, County Judge. &c., are busy visiting the towns and villages soliciting support from their constituents. nd political matters are discussed after a fashion in the barrooms of country hotels. In their stump speeches the candidates proclaim the principles of their respective parties; but in the evening, around the large circular stoves or before the blazing log fires in town taverns, the personal qualifications ol local candidates are a more favorite theme for discertation than State or national questions. There is very little general excitement, however, about this sides will be comparatively light, or "snort" this year, though the democrats, especially, will make a vigorous effort to poil as large a vote as possible, because the success of their candidate for State Senator is a douoliful, if not a hopeness matter. Three countles are embraced within this Senatorial district—Schonarie, Delaware and Chenango. Schohare is strongly democratic, but the two others are decidedly republican, and the balance on a rurely pointical issue is in favor of the republicans by about six hundred. At the last election for Governor Scholanie gave 1,624 majority for Hoffman, while Denaware gave 996 and Chenango 1,334 majority for Scholanie gave 1,624 majority for Hoffman, while Denaware gave 996 and Chenango 1,334 majority for Scholanie gave 1,624 majority for Chenango 1,344 majority for Scholanie gave 1,624 majority for Scholanie gave 1,624 majority of Scholanie gave 1,624 majority for Scholanie gave 1,624 majority for Scholanie gave 1,624 majority for Gowernor Scholanie gave 1,624 majority for Gowernor Hoffman the Gemocratic on the choice of candidate for State Senator. Mr. Madden was twice elected over his republican competitors. This was owing altogether to the personal popularity of Madden. He declined a nomination for a third term, and the democrats, feeling fully conscious that they court not find so available a candidate as ne was, are very dublous about their ability to elect their man this time. They have nominated Samuel Yeomaus, a talented, ambilious and rising young lawyer of this town. He has a large circle of personal friends among both parties, and, it is said, recommendations which point to him as a more describe representative than his opponent, all of which may help his chances somewhat; but James H. Graham, the republican candidate, who is also a year, though the democrats, especially, will make a strable representative than his opponent, all of which may help his chances somewhat; but James H. Graham, the republican candidate, who is also a resident of Delhi, is a shrewd politician and a man of means, has been in Aloany in the capacity of Assemblyman, and, it is said, will use all his efforts to get to Albany again. As matters stand at present the chances appear to be in favor of the republican c notifiate, and the impression among calculating members of both parties is that he will be elected; but as it is conceded that the vote in the district for State Senator will be rather close, the more enthusiastic members of the democracy have the temerity to claim that the result will show a victory for their candidate. But such a result would undoubtedly agreeably disappoint the majority of the democrats in the district.

There are two Assembly districts in this county. The lower district has always gone republican by a large majority; and now, as formerly, there is no doubt at all that the republican cambidate will be elected. But in the upper district, which includes this section of the county, neither side has many votes to spare on a square party poil. It is claimed to be a democratic district. Last year it was carried by the republican candidate, Mr. Graham, who is now their nominee for Senator. He had then 117 majority, which is explained by his being a practical politician. But this year the democratic species. A. R. Hender-lority. The democratic denotatic hard when out that majority. The democratic denotatic hard when out that majority.

lority. The democratic candidate is A. R. Henderson, a popular young Scotchman, whose personal qualifications are ranked much higher than those of his political opponent. There is a large Scotch element in Pelaware county, and although the Scotch vote is, generally speaking, republican almost to a man, it is asserted that Henderson, by reason of his personal popularity, will gain considerably in that quarter. It is stated that some of the republicans who do not like their own candidate will vote for Henderson; already one republican paper in the county has come out boddy in his favor, and the democrats feel quite sanguine that he will be elected.

While personalities, petty jealousies and questions of purely local interest affect the vote for district and county officers on both sides, such matters have

While personalities, petty jealousies and questions of purely local interest affect the vote for district and county officers on both sides, such matters have but very little bearing on the general State ticket. There does not seem to be any issue in the county that would materially alter the general vote of recent years. The only discretice in the result of this election and that of the last will be that the vote this year will be rather hight, and that circumstance applies equally to both political parties. The Tammany Hall troubles are not considered of any bractical importance in a varty point of view. The democrats of the rural districts demoance the dishonesty of the leaders of the Tammany Ring, and say they should be punshed; but when election day arrives they all will vote the straight democratic ticket. On the other hand, the outery about the corruption in the Custom House, under the control of the redutilcans, will lave very little weight with the members of that party here in an election like the present. In fact, as a prominent republican of this county remarked to me, "You will fied on election day that neither the Tammany Hall nor the custom House exposures—neither Mr. Tweed nor Mr. Murphy, nor the Conking and Fenton fight will make any difference in the general vote of the democrate and republicans. The members of both pointical parties will quelly vote their respective tickets." Independent of purely local matters, the result of the election here will probably be that the district will return a republican state Senator and the county one republican and one democrate. Assemblyman, while it will give a majority of from six hundred to seven hundred in favor of the republican six hundred to seven hundred in favor of the republicans.

BROOME COUNTY POLITICS.

Triangular Fight for Assemblyman-Charges Against Ely, the Regular Republican-A New Candidate Representing the Straight-Temperance Men-Doubts of Ely's Re-Certain-Each Party United in Support of Its Own State Ticket-Broome County Strongly Republican.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 23, 1871. There will be quite a contest in this county for me meer of Assembly. The republicans have two can lidates in the field—the regular republican candidata, who is now nominated for the fourth tern, and against whom certain charges have been made. and the candidate put forward by the ultra temperance h.en. Mr. William M. Ely, the present member and regular hominee, is an object of opposition among members of his own party, from the fact that he is charged with

committing divers political offences, all of minor matters it is charged by his opponents that he purposely played into the hands of Fisk and Gould by voting for the final passage of the bill which gave them complete control of the Eric Rallroad, and that he has also been in the pay of Tweed and the Tammany Ring, and promoted the passage of their measures. Hence he is called a "Tammany republican." The charges and specifications have oeen printed by their author, who edits a weekly paper here; but the proofs which he cites to sustain them are rather circumstantial and indefinite. As the matter appears in print the evidence seems insufficient to substantiate the charges. But, judging

from circumstances within their knowledge, there are some republicans who believe that Mr. Ely's political career at Albany has not been altogether spotless. They say—and this is the most telling point against him—that he has uniformly interested himself in measures that had "money in them;" that he voted for them on occasions when it was known that money had been paid funds were not forthcoming. The opposition to him is rapidly increasing. Mr. Ely comes out in a card and notices the charges and specifications scripting. He explains that, in common with twenty-two of his colleagues, he voted for the Eric Railroad bill, and notices the charges and specifications seriating. He explains that, in common with twenty-two of his colleagues, he voted for the Eric Railroad bill, because if was deemed a proper measure, and that all but two of the republican representatives from the counties along the line of the Eric road voted for it. He disclaims any sympathy or association with the Tammany Ring, and asserts that he has done nothing as a legislator not strictly honest and honorable and for the laterests of the remulcian party and the people of his district. Notwithstanding this disclaimer, however, there are many skeptical republicans who still look upon him with suspicion, and who will refuse to vote for him. The temperance candidate is Dr. S. D. Hand. The State Incornate Asylum stands on a commanding eminoric fyer-looking his beautiful little para city, find that circlinistance may be some stimulant to the temperance men. Perhaps "stimulant" was not the proper word to use in alluding to the strictly temperance people, but it they ever do indulge in such a thing the sight of that asylum is the most harmless and healthful stimulant suggestive of the liquor line that the teetotaliers could take in. The democratic candidate is Lewis S. Abbott, who is popular in his party in the county—more, perhaps, in the country than in the city. The county is republican by a large majority, it gives from one thoasand to fitteen nundred, the larger number depending on circumstances and occasions. At the last election for Governor the reoutlican majority for the State ticket. Was a trifle over thirteen nundred. Ordinarily an election of this kind would not bring out the full strength of either party, but the triangular fight for the Assembly will be considerably reduced this time, from the fact hat Fily, on account of the charges made against mm, will run far behind the republican State ticket. The usual regular republican half the republican ranks and the disaffection as to Ely. Those circumstances give them hope for the election of their candidate.

men on bold sides how believe that until the returns come in the question cannot be considered settled.

Kroome, Tioga and Tompkins counties constitute the Twenty-fourth Senatorial district. Thomas I. Chaiffeld is the republican nominee for State Senator and Roswel. C. McNell the democratic. The nomination of the republican candidate is equivalent to his election. The running of a democratic, the nomination of the republican candidate is equivalent to his election. The running of a democratic. The united majorities of the three counties gives republican majorities. The united majorities of the three amount to about three thousand. The democrats concede that the contest for State Senator is a "lost cause" to them in this Senatorial district. Chaifield is certain of his seat.

So far as the State tokets are concerned there is harmony here among democrats and republicans in favor of selections made by their respective State Convention. The action of the Rochester Convention in repudiating the Tammany corruptions, as applied to the democrate party, appears to be acartily approved by the democracy, not only here but in an the rural districts. Whetever Tweed and Tammany are mentioned the democrats in the country say this is not a Tammany but the democratic tickel, and as such they will support it. It would seem that the course pursued by that Convention, in refusing to recognize the Tammany aclegates, will have the effect of sustaining the regular democratic tickel, and as such they will support it. It would seem that the course pursued by that Convention, in refusing to recognize the Tammany acception, the theorem of the state. In this county the Lammany turnoil will have no appreciable indinence. Granting that it may affect a few votes here and there it certainly will not appear as a distinct issue in the ballot. This is not only asserted by democrats, but conceded by republicans. Nor will the Conkling and Fenion feud affect a fee general result on the other side. Of course each of these two legislative lights has

the Conking and Feuton feud affect the general result on the other side. Of course each of these two legislative lights has his partisans, and their preferences are shown to some extent in respect of local candidates who happen, as the case may be, to bothe friends of cither separator; but this will not operate to the disparagement of the republican State ticket. The sentiment here with reference to that subject seems to be rather in favor of reorganization in the Custom House. Mr. Wheeler H. Bristol, the democratic candidate for State Treasurer, who resides in the adjoining county of Troga, will gain some local popularity in this county in view of his adroit and successful efforts at Abpany to demolish the ring that was running the state incornate Asylum here. The republican candidate for District Attorney in this county is Peter W. Hopkins, of the Rulloff murder trial fame, and the ability he displayed in the prosecution of that cause will augment the majority in his favor. In Broome county, then, the majority for the republican State Senator will least a thousand; the republican State Senator will majority for the republican State ticket will be at least a thousand; the republican State Senator will have about the same, and will be elected from the district; the Assemblyman is uncertain, and the success of all the other republican county candi-dates may be considered beyond question.

SUNNING NOTES-POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Post, writing from Bucks county, Pa., says the county would even now be republican but for the fact that the people in the upper end of it still vote for General Jackson. What does Nockamixon say to this?

The Detroit Post says the proposition of the Missouri Republican that the democrats shall not nominate a candidate for President next year is only "a choice of deaths,"

The Richmond Engairer asks :- "When Richmond was burned who came forward to help her?-but in her poverty she subscribed ten thousand dollars the other day for Chicago." The cases are scarcely parallel. Richmend was fired by some of her own people, and the innocent suffered with the guitty.

NEW YORK CITY.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson lectures tall centre at Steinway Half on "Demagogues and Work gmen."

Henry Schultz, a German, thirty years of age, died yesterday in the German Hospital, Seventy-seventh street and Fourth avenue, from the effects of a wound in the hand inflicted about three weeks ago, caused by running a meat hook through it. Deceased was a butcher. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest in one case.

Mr. Secretary Boutwell will deliver a lecture on Friday evening, at Steinway Hall, under the suspices of the Mercantile Library, on "Present Quespices of the Accentage Library, on "Frescht Que-tions Affecting Public Prosperity." So good an au-thority on this subject as is Mr. Boutwell shoraid draw together an inselligent and large audience. If Mr. Boutwell will drop the official reserve less lecture may be very valuable.

To-day, at one o'clock, the corner stone of the Franklin statue, to be erected in Printing House Square, will be laid according to the Masonic ceremony of dedication, by M. W. John H. Anthon, Grand Muster of Masons of the State of New York and the Grand Lodge. All who desire to honor the great printer whose name and fame the mate bronze is intended to preserve should attend.

A gentleman of this city made to the enadren of the Five Points House of industry last evening this proposition, viz.:- That to each one who had a good proposition, viz.:—Itak to each one who had a good mark for icssons and behavior during the week he would give fitty cents to be appropriated to the Chi-cago relief into, and that for each fitty cents thus earned he would give a like amount to the House of Industry. The result is that \$150 will be sent to Chi-

Coroner Herrman was yesterday called to No. 335 West Thirty-lighth street to hold an inquest on the body of Francis Bracken, an intant twenty-two

TORPEDO EXPLOSION IN NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Explosion Repented-One Man Killed and Several Wounded-The Patent Union Torpedoes More Dangerous than

Union Torpedoes More Dangerous than Nitro-Glycerine.

[From the New Orleans Times, Oct. 20.]

At ten minutes past ten o'clock on Thursday morning the community was startled by the report that twenty-one boxes of torpedoes, loaded on a dray, had exploded at the corner of Madison and Decatur streets, just opposite the centre of the Beef Marker, instantly Killing one man and wounding several others. The dual clang of the fire alarm brought almost instant confirmation to the story. Hurrying through the Recorder's office, and obtaining admission through the guarded gate to the courtyard in the rear, our reporter found nimself in presence of the dead.

It had been a man, a little above the medium height, but now it lay, baked to the waist, on a black dor, which was supported by two unpainted benches; a red diamet sintt gathered up under his arms and sprinkled with white sand circled a pallid face, with a thin, sandy mustache, and thin, sandy whiskers. Its eyes were closed, its mouth wide open, and behind, crimsoning the rude pallet, was a great gout of blood. One foot was wrapped in a fragment of cloth, red with blood; a purple stocking covered the other, a pair of blue cottonane trowsers covered his knees and a battered felt hat lay near them. Small knots of pallid men gathered round him, and, shrinking base with the frightful speciacle, mails second or ther men, admitted one by one into the yard. Seated in an oaken charr, perhaps ten feet off, was a pale-faced man in a red fanuel shirt and gray trowsers. His head was bound up with a dark brown hunderchief and his neck was red with gore. The covering seemed steeped with something moist, and at the ends it was crimsoned with blood. Though the spectators gazed at it from a distance none approached nearer than hall a dozen yards, for it was a human leg.

Sickened with the spectage our reporter hurried into the Clerk's office to learn the 4dentity of these unhappy yetlins. The dead man proved to be Timotho Cohnors, a resident of Jederson parish and a boss drayman for Mr

was Jaques Conlogne, a Frenchman, thirty years of Josephine and Ceiestine.

THE EXPLOSION.

At ten minutes past ten o'clock, as before stated, two drays, each loaded with twenty-one boxes of torpedoes, taken a few minutes before from the ship George Hariburt, iying at the head of Hospital street, the first one driven by a barty as yet unknown, and the second by Timothy Connors, reached the corner of Decauter and Madison streets.

How the accident occurred will, perhaps, never be known, but just as that point was reached the neighborhood was startled by a fright explosion. It is described by those present as more resembling the simultaneous discharge of a park of artillery than asything to which they can compare it. The fullding on the northwest corner of Decatur and Madison streets, occupied by Louis Dutrea as a concehouse and residence, was snaken to its foundation. Every article of crockery, every piece of glass, was broken, while the plaster showered down from the wans and ceilings in flakes. At the coffeehouse on the opposite corner both side-doors were forced open, and probabily thirty tumblers and bottles were snivered. Of course a panic prevaited throughout the entire neighborhood, and some seconds enapsed before even the cause of the disaster was known. As the smoke cleared away a policeman running up, discovered a nearly naked man lying ocad in the middle of the street. Just beemid him was an axie, a broken wheel, a hun and a pie of chips and mortar. Another man, Jacques Coulogne, was over on the banquette, with almost the entire back of his head blown oh, and a dray loaded with torpedoes was quite near. The nearest spectator proved to be the directive of one or the Old Levee Street cars, who was about tweive paces behing the last dray—the one on which the accident occurred.

was quite near. The nearest spectator proved to be the driver of one of the old levee street cars, who was about tweive paces behind the last dray—the one on which the accident occurred.

He says that his attention had been occupled in looking out for passengers on both sites of the street, and that he had barely glanced at the dray when suddenly he was stupeded by a terrific roar and binded by a cloud of smoke, Instinctively he stepped back into the car; he heard a rattle of flying fragments against the iron dashboard, and then the mule, with a slight start, continued on its way until the car was stopped by the debris of the dray.

A streicher and onair were at once procured, and the dead and wounded men were carried to the Second district station, followed by an immense crowd. Another young man, wounded in the arm, was taken to a drug store on Royal street, and the multitude commenced examining the damage.

Mr. Biasco, who had heard the explosion and was running to the spot, while passing through Jackson Square had his attention attracted by a singular object lodged, we hear, in a tree. Upon closer investigation it proved to be the leg of the unfortunate Connors. It was taken by him to the station house.

When our reporter reached the market the engines were already on the spot, and ropes had been stretched by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department across the approaches. The dray driven by Connors, and still loaded with torpedoes, and been moved into Madison street, and a Breman was saturating the boxes with water.

Henry Miller, a tailor, residing at 313 Old Levee street, while passing was struck in the right side and arm and severely wounded. He was conveyed to his residence.

Car 138, of the Levee and Barracks line, was at the corner of bumaine and Old Levee when the explosion occurred, and the flying missiles struck the driver, John Joy, with such lorce as to knew the decorner of bumaine and Old Levee when the explosion occurred, and the flying missiles struck the driver, John Joy, with such lorce as t

A woman occupying a stail in the Beef Market was badly cut on the head and carried to her residence.

Henry Dutrey, keeper of the confectiouse corner of Madison and Levee streets, received contusions on the right side of the chest and the chow joint of the Fight Arm; not seriously injured.

Several other persons were more or less injured, but their injuries not being serious names could not be ascertained.

The deadly torpedoes were part of the cargo of the ship Huriburt, lying at Post No. 18, loot of Hospital street, to which spot our reporter hastened, and found the mate of the ship stui engaged in unloading the cargo, there being piled on the wharf aircady over two hundred boxes.

The consignment of torpeaces consisted of 300 boxes, shipped from New York to Morris McGraw, corner of Tenoupitoulas and Gravier streets, the huriburt having arrived at New Orleans on the 2th of October. The harbor police soon arriving stopped the work of discharging and immediately placed an officer in charge of the ship and the goods on the levee, The Mayor, accompanied by Administrator Cockrem, reached the spot as our reporter was leaving.

Additional the levee where the Huriburt had discharged her cargo, the Mayor ordered the torpedoes on the levee, together with those still in the ship, to be immediately removed from the city by water, and under no circumstances to be moved except to be put aboard the vessel.

Since the above was written we have been called upon by Mr. Morris McGraw, who scates that some time ago he received a bill of fading from Messrs, Kluber & Goldsmith, manufacturers of the "patent Umon torpedoes," of New York consigning three hundred cases of these explosives to him. He at once returned the bill of lading, and informed the firm that he would have nothing whatever to do with the consignment, its storing or transslipment. The ship arrived, and several cases of the torpedoes were carried out on the levee, when a representative of the New York nouse arrivel and took charge of them, He cangaged Timothy Commors

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From D. Appleton & Co.:-"Bryant's Poetical Works," new edition, illustrated; "Old Curiosity shop and American Notes," in one volume of the "Handy Volume" edition; Appleton's Journal,

From Charles Scribner & Co.:-"Richard Vandermack," a novel, by Mrs. Sidney S. Harris; "Memoir of Rev. Patrick Copland, rector elect of the first projected college in the United States," by Edward

From Francis B. Felt & Co.:- The Land of Lorn; or, A Poet's Adventures in the Scottish Hebrides, by Robert Buchanan. From George P. Putnam & Sons:-"What the

World Made Them," by the author of "Travels of an American Owl." From Hurd & Houghton: - Zauita, a tale of the Yo Semite," by Therese Yelverton, Viscountess

Avonmore. From the Catholic Publication Society: - "Life of the Reverend Motner Julia, foundress and first Superior of the Sisters of Notre Dame, of Namur.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BAILROAD.

At noon to-day a meeting of the Directors of the Philacelphia and Trenton Ratiroad Company was Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company was netd. The object of the meeting was to take action upon the great railroad lease that ecdes the companies of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Central. Mr. W. H. Gatzemer, Presided, pro tem. presided, and all the directors, except Mr. Bradford and Judge Read, were present. A letter was received from the latter stating his entire assent to the provisions of the lease. The meeting, after some discussion, resolved that Mr. Gatzemer be authorized to execute the lease upon the assent of a majority of the slockholders tenig obtained. For that purpose a meeting is to be held at the office of the company on the 11th of November. This is a virtual execution of the lease, it being morally certain that assent will be obtained.

OUR PUBLIC PARKS.

First Annual Report of the Park Commissioners-The "Biggest Thing" of the Kind on Record.

What Has Been Done to Beautify Our Breathing Places.

The first annual report of the Board of Commisdoners of the Department of Public Parks, cover ing the period from the organization of the department to the 1st of May last, has just been furnished to the press. It is the most complete document of the kind ever issued and contains in a concise and lucid form a large amount of information which must be of great interest to the public, and especially to the taxpayers and property owners of New York. It consists of the report of the Board proper and the reports of the heads of the various bureaus in the department.

refers to the extensive powers and duties devolving upon the Commissioners, the condition in wine they found the late Central Park administration, the organization of the department and the force under its control into bureaus, the state of the roads, walks and structures upon Central zation; the Boulevart, avenues and structures of mentioned. Also the condition and subsequent improvement of the various city parks, and finally the progress of surveys on Hariem River, Spaytee Buyeri Creek and the adjoining portion of Weschester country, preliminary to the cytalisary of the progress of the progress of a surveys on Hariem River, Spaytee Buyeri Creek and the adjoining portion of Weschester country, preliminary to the country of the Country

and tables showing the number of visitors at Central Park. Some of the terms contained in this report will prove especially interesting.

The largest mober of men employed by the department ally interesting.

The largest mober of men employed by the department form and the second of the smallest number 1,121; the arrange of the parks, 415 181-1,000, making a total park area in the city of 1,007 281-1,001 acres. The total cost of the land for Central Park was 36,668,381 77; the amount expended for 18 improvement from May 1, 1887, to January 1, 18.1, \$6,303,725 50; the cost of the Park and improvements to the city, \$11,188,899 27. The area of Central Park inder cultivation is 1660 745-1,000 acres; 142 15-1,000 acres are covered by pracrouns, 43 28-1,000 acres by diver, rides and walks.

The length of carriage divers completed in 9.435-1,000 miles; bride road, 5.603-1,000 miles; walks, 27.013-1,000 miles; bride road, 5.603-1,000 mile

the roological and bolance condections, while names and the roological and bolance condections, with names and the residences and in captivity at the Park, many of which had bring all the condition and the property of Tilk RNGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

The report of Mr. M. A. Kelloge, the Engineer-in-Chief, in charge of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, contains a condition of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, contains a condition. The inconvenience and danger caused by the marrow-ness of the east drive in the Park have been remedied without the inconvenience and danger caused by the marrow-ness of the cast drive in the Park have been remedied without the inconvenience and danger caused by the marrow-ness of the cast drive in the Park have been remedied without the inconvenience and danger caused by the marrow-ness of the cast drive in the Park have been remedied without the inconvenience and danger caused by the marrow-ness of the cast drive in the Park have been remedied without the park have been remedied of the same and the constructed from the main drive to the Mu seum; around this building and in connection with it 21.29 square feet of walks were constructed; the doors of a number of Iron bringes were relaid; work on the Boulevard was rapidly approaching completion; the Dairy, the sheepcote and stables were fanished; the basin of the large fountain at the Terrace Baving become leavy was rebuilt; 5,000 caule yards of earth and 1,000 yards of rock were excavated for the same of the new conservaciony and 1,500 cubic yards of masoury laid for its foundation; 1,375 feet of vertical endosing wall on Firth avenue was built, while 400 feet of the battered wall was taken down and rebuilt to adapt it to a change in the grade of the Eighth avenue, ranging along the line of the Park, the enclosing wall, and contiguous drives and the park the enclosing wall, and contiguous drives and the fact of the park of the Park, the enclosing wall, and contiguous drives and the large of the Eighth avenue, from the fact of the p

REPORT OF THE ACTING CHIEF LANDSCAPE GAR-

REPORT OF THE ACTING CHIEF LANDSCAPE GARDENER
gives an account of the operations in ornamenting the various city parks, the work of trimming out the dense thickets
on central Park and the transplanting of shade trees to the
sides of drives and walks and to the city parks. This
bureau of the Department of Parks furnished the School of
Design for Women, at the Cooper Institute, with a weekly
supply of leaves, twigs, flowers and fruit to serve as models.
Three hundred and thirty-six shade trees were planted in
the vicinity of walks and drives; 437 trees and plants in
other portions of the Park; 5,878 trees, shrubs and vices
were planted in the various city parks, 5,530 of which were
taken from the Central Park.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENTRAL
PARK

reports upon the condition of the Park and the several structures and other improvements therein, and the care and maintenance of the same during the year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BURRAY

gives an account of the surveys and lovestigations being
carried on under his direction, for improvements on the cast
and west sides and north end of the island, the Harlem river
and Westchester county, with a supplemental report on the
supply of pure water in Westchester county.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF POLICE.
From the report of the Captain in command of the Park
Police we find that the force consists of one captain, one

lieutemant, eight sergeants, ninetv-two park keepers and forty-four gatekeepers, of which two sergeants and thirty-four park keepers are employed on the various city parks are mumber of arrests made by park officers during the year content and into sication, twenty for fast driving and the basinee for other offences.

THE REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEP enumerates wently-two larger and smaller structures in progress of construction within the Central Park, and eight in the city parks; also a number of designs and plans for structures not vet commenced. There bundred and sixty six various designs, plans, &c. for structures and details of structures were furnished during the year, some of these requiring much time and labor. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE METEOROLOGICAL

REFORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

Mr. Daniel Draper gives an interesting account of the improvements effected in self-recording instruments for ascertaining the atmospheric changes, such as temperature, fall of rain, direction and force of which Ac. Records of the condition of the atmosphere were furnished to the Commissioners of Fubile Charities and Correction and to the Heath Department, as well as to the press.

Meteorological tables were also furnished to many other meteorological instructions, and the observations were much sought after in legal controverses in courts.

Valuable information was furnished for the United States Signal Service, lately established.

Appended to this report are tables showing the height of the parometer, the state of the thermometer, the duration and depth of snow, the velocity and direction of the wind, monthly for the year 1870; also a table giving the daily record of atmospheric changes.

MURDER IN MI HIGAN.

A Man Kills His Wife and Her Child.

A Man Kills His Wife and Her Child.

[Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.]

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 23, 1871.

A terrible and unnatural murder was committed in this piace has night between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, terminating the existence of two human beings.

The victims were Henrietta Wagner and her child, a little boy about three years of age, and the murderer was lieary Wagner, the husband of the former and the stephather of the latter. Mrs. Wagner was a partner in a fancy store with another lady, Mary Miley. The murderer was a painter by trade, working for Mr. Hevz.

Last night, about twelve o'clock, Wagner came to the jail and wanted to stay there all night, saying that he was unwell. He came running, and seemed very much excited, looking anxiously behind him. The jailor admitted him and locked him up; as he was leaving Wagner burst out crying, but would give no cause for his feelings. He was restiess all the night and slept none. This morning, when the jailor called him, he went immediately away and came up town. Here he met a brother of his and said to him:—"I don't know what I have oeen doing, I don't know whether she will live or not." He then told his brother that he had murdered his wife, and treet, and told her to take if to Mr. Rettich, who was the building, and here Wagner confessed that he had murdered his wife. As spectacle met his eye that nearly froze his

owns the uniding, and here Wagner conlessed that he had murdered his wife. Rettich took the key to officer Leonard, who went immediately and obened the house.

A speciacle met his eye that nearly froze his blood. In the room in the rear of the store, which was occupied by the deceased and Wagner as their living room, and in which was their bed, at the side of the bed lay Mrs. Wagner in her night dress, lying on her right side, her leet extending under the bed a short distance; one arm was under ner and the other thrown over and upward toward ner head; her nead was one mass of pounded flesh and bone; from it had flowed naif a gallon of blood; around her were spatiers of blood, and clots of bloody gore coveres her night clothes. Near her head inly the murderous weapon, a com non batchet, and that, too, was stained with blood.

The officer had been in the room several minutes, almost paralyzed by the sight, when he heard a sligt noise on the bed, and; turning back the clothes, a spectacle worse even than the other was before him. There lay a little boy. Osar Wagner, about three years oid, his head all pounded with the same weapon of death. The little boy was sith alive, but the woman was cold and stif.

Coroner Reek was notified and took charge of the bodies. An excited crowd soon gathered around the building, and threats of lynching were made.

The parties are Germans, who have been in this country about three years, and in Ann Arbor only since July last, They were married since they came here. They have lived unnappity together at times. Mrs. Wagner was a very prefit woman, of singht build and well proportioned form; her head had been adorned with an abundance of rich, diack hair, but the murderous hatchet, when it went crashing into her brain, destroyed all her beauty forever. Oscar Wagner was the child of the deceased by a former husband, a brother of the murderer, and was born in Germany. He was a remarkably pretty boy, with fair features, blue eyes and fluxen hair.

People were at their house last night as l

humor.

Mary Miley, the partner of Mrs. Wagner, says that Wagner came to her house tast evening and informed her that she need not come to the store this morning, as she was expected to do while Mrs. Wagner went to Detroit to purchase some goods; that she was not well enough to go and would stay and tend the store herself.

was not well enough to go and would stay and tend the store nerself.

An interview with the murderer in the jail. He is a Prussian by birth, a small man, twenty-four years of age, and not at all a bad or repulsive-looking man, though he looks as if possessed of a fiery temper. He was very willing to tell all about the murder as well as he could, considering that he does not speak English well. He said:—I have had some trouble with my wife, and we have had several quarrels. Once when I accidentally threw some wash water on the boy she came at me and caught me by the hair, called me a dog and told me to leave the house and never be seen there again. Notwithstanding these discrences I have always loved my wife very dearly. For the past two or three days we have lived most happily; she never seemed to love me so much. Last night she went would not have the came to her "Good night," and we may be to the bed to kiss her, when she spat in my face and kicked at me, saying, "Go away; you are a crazy man, and I can't live with a crazy man," I said to her, "Give me my me never and started to leave, wher, she jumped up and said, "I will cut you in piec, go before you go with that of the with the cut you in piec, go before you go with that of the said to the page of the ment of the said to the money and started to leave, wher, she jumped up and said, "I will cut you in piec, go before you go with that said to her, "Give me my menog and i will go." She said nothing to this. I then went and got the money and started to leave, when, she jumped up and said, "I will cut you in piec is before you go with that money." That made mie very angry, and I took the hatchet from the wood box and went toward her. She jumped at me a did called me a dog and told me to leave the house. I kept brandishing the hatchet to frighten her. She and the child both cried fire and mirder, at das she clutched me by the throat I hit her acchie ataly. She fell right down and said, "On, my!" and groaned. When I saw what I had done, that she was so hurt she could never get well, I though I would put an end to her life and struck her several times. After this I remember nighting. I seeme at osee my wife before my eyes all the time. I de at remember striking the boy at all. I on a remember putting out the light and looking the door. I went out in the street, but a could not go anywhere where I did not see my wife just as I struck her, lying before my eyes. I came down to the jall, but I could not sleep or east. I don't know what I shall do. The murderer would often stop and cry, seemed very much excited, and said he would give anything if he had not done it. He manifestly knows something about the heanity game, for he spoke several times, saying his prain runs all in a whirl and that he must be crazy. He said he did not expect to get free, but expected to suffer the full penalty of the law. While he came to the jall he had allow with him.

Wagner has considerable money—about three thousand dollars—a part of which is still in Germany. A short time ago he male a contract, giving her the whole of it. This contract was found this morning in his coat pocket, torn in two. By some it is supposed that he murdered her to get possession of the money again, naving repented of his former generosity. One theory as to the cause of Wagner murdering the ooy is that he meant, when he killed the mother, to leave and attempt an escape, and kuled the boy to avold

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB. Postponement of the Ruces Vesterday. BALTIMORE, Oct. 25, 1871.

to-day. It is still drizzling to-night, and the track is in an unfit state for racing. Fears are expressed that there will have to be further postponement. Pool Sales in the City. Messrs. Marshall & Johnson sold pools on two of

these events last evening. The following figures will give an idea of the lecling of the buyers:-

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL. A decline in the value to the speculators of coa

the sale held by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., in Exchange place. The prices given were lower than the lowest during last month. No very large purchases were made, all buyers seeming to be afraid of of a further reduction in price, proceeding from some yet concealed cause. All this is remarkable, as at this season of the year it is usual for the speculators to make every effort to "lock up" the article until the need of the people should bring to them enormous profits. The course of the auction was as follows:—The first sale of lump was made at \$4, and it then gradually declined to \$3.50. The first of steamboat was at \$3.85; it then fell to \$4.82% and \$5.80, but rose again to \$3.87%. Grate sold at \$4.33, the first lot; it then fell to \$4.30 a \$4.25, and the last lot realized \$4.27%. The first sale of egg was at \$4.50; it then fell to \$4.35, at which the balance was sold. Stove sold at first at \$5.35, but it rose to 40.50, and the last lot sold at \$5.47%. Chestnut went at \$3.80 at first, but Exchange place. The prices given were lower than

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Oct. 25, 1871.

There was one death from yellow lever during the

Behind the Scenes-Confederate and Radical Co. alition for Spoils-The Approaching Presidential Session-New Issues-Labor Reformers and the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1871. It is more than probable that the coming winter will develop the existence of a vast cotton lobby, as Mr. Benton would say, "In the belly of the Washing ton Treaty." If so, its ramifications will involve many induential men, whose names are not now publicly associated with the formation and ratification of the treaty. This cotton lobby is but one of the offshoots of a secret coalition between the Confederates of the South and certain radical republicans of the North. This coalition had for its object from the beginning just one thing-money. The Northern wing was to furnish the political national influence and the Confederate wing the Southern local influence, and the spoils were to be equally divided. These spoils consisted of material and property the title of which lawfully rested in the government at the close of the war, in certain ratiroad material and running stock, in grants of lands, and last, though not least, in certain cotton claims due to neutral European owners and loyal Southern

it is doubtful if a committee can be obtained from either the democratic or republican side of Congress to investigate this matter. The ramineations of this Confederate-radical lobby are so vast, the amount at stake is so colossal and the reputation and names involved, directly and indirectly, are so numerous, distinguished and induential that nothing short of a Congressional inquiry could reach the lacts. These facts, if ever reached, will be found, no doubt, to have been guarded against by the greatest possible

legal adroitness and circumspection.

The most extraordinary feature in this cotton lobby is to be found in the fact that British subjects come in mainly for the largest percentage of profit from both sides. The men, for instance, who equipped the Alabama were at the same time owners, as neutrals, of cotton located within the then Confederate limits. This cotton has to be now paid for, and the imperial government and the United States government combine under the treaty to make the payment, the taxpayers of both countries, as is usual in such cases, have to foot the bill.

trenty to make the payment, the taxpayers of both countries, as is usual in such cases, have to foot the bill.

The wise men of the national republican organization of this city have arrived at the vague conclasion that they have already too many votes in the party. Accordingly we see posted over the city a notice that no man hereafter is to be considered a republican who has herefolore voted against that party. The world is familiar with the "s lect few," but it is the first time in American pointies that we hear of the select and exclusive many.

The national capital begins already to show signs of preparation for the confing winer. This is to be an exciting session—a free denial session, into which will be fused all the issues which are now agitating the public mind. I think it may be predicted with safety, from all I can lears, that the labor reformers will attack the tariff, and that here will originale practically the formal alliance between the new organization and the democracy. Whether the ancient and unterrified can pass through this assimilation without being absorbed by the new and vigorous New England party remains to be seen. Public men in Congress, young and old, will have to encounter a severe ordeal this winter. Everything indicates a storm in Congressional pontics.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

second Annual Anniversary-Three Sessions Held-What the Union Has Done and Is Still Doing—The Proceedings to be Continued To-Day. The Twenty-second annual anniversary of the

American Bible Union commenced at nali-past nine yesterday morning. In the Mariners' church, corner of Oliver and Henry streets. Owing, doubt-less, to the threatening aspect of the weather the attendance was not nearly so large as was destred. The President, the Rev. Dr. Armitage, preskied and opened the meeting with prayer.

The report of the Treasurer was the first business

in order and was submitted as follows:-

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To balance due last year, \$2,85%; cash paid for revision English Scriptures, \$6,824; grants and donations, \$1,936; Chinese Scriptures, \$765; Spanish Scriptures, \$311; Bible, Union Quarterly and tracts. \$300; publication and distribution English Scriptures, \$22,870; books for revisers, \$451; Bible House account on principal, \$1,000; Bible House interest, \$1,400; those thouse repairs, \$50; reduction on mortgage, \$1,256; insurance, \$58; agents' salaries and expenses, \$583; expenses of officers and and expenses. \$8,943; expenses of officers and speakers, \$136; salaries of officers, \$2,450; contingent expenses, \$2,065; revenue and other taxes, \$354; anniversary expenses, \$228; books for customers. \$47; specified objects, \$161; street paving, \$377.

Total, \$56,018. Receipts, \$63,684. Falance due Treasurer, \$2,344. After considerable discussion on the part of the Rev. Mr. Wilmarth, the Rev. Mr. Barnitz and others the meeting, at half-past twelve, adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Afternoon Session

Was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Although the condition of the atmosphere had in no way improved, the attendance was somewhat greater than in the morning, and many of those present it was remarked were ladies. The first half hour of the meeting was devoted to speechmaking, prayer and singing, and when it had expired the regular ousiness was proceeded with. On motion of Mr. Wm. II. Wyckoff a committee of five, consisting of the Rev. Franklin Johnson, Rev. Frederick Evans, Rev. Mr. Grinnell, and Messrs. George II. Hansell and Alonzo J. Chadsey, were appointed for Italian Scriptures.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mf. Wyckoff, read his annual report, which was as conspicuous for its merit as it was for its length, which is, indeed, saying a great deal, for the greater portion of an hour was consumed by its reading.

After enumerating the many and manifest evils which might and often have arisen from the incorrect translation of the Bible the report goes on to "tate that" he grant most 'in a single commandment, and the in "the word "not" in a single commandment, and the The Afternoon Session

ro as bot, in those fees that which is contrary to in, are of the original, but o high millions of copies are annually now numbered by thous.

Sullion of the reader in regars to circulated with no note of control the season are sullion to the reader in regars to circulated with no note of control the season are sullion to the reader in regars to chess, as a season are supported to the nature? The Bible Union served upon this principle in this matter? The Bible Union served upon this principle in the nature of the should not be comand by man. It through the read should not be misrepresente.

On this principle we have endeavored to secure the best school. The principle we have endeavored to secure the best school. The bible principle we have endeavored to secure the best school of the age and to furnish them with the best material.

Among Italians Rev. Dr. G. Achili, once prominent among the Roman priesthood, and subsequently distinguished as a Protestant minister, and Professor of the Italian tanguage and hierature in the College of Maits, was most strongly recommended to the American and Foreign Bible Society as the scholar best qualified to make a faithful and idiomatic translation of the New Testament into his native tongue. He was engaged by that organization, and spent nearly four years upon the translation. The work was subsequently transferred to the Bible Union, and Dr. Achilli improved it by consulting the books in our library, and alded us in passing it through the press of the Bible Union.

Theophie Schalter, an eminent German scholar, has been chaged to translating the books in our library and alded us in passing it through the press of the Bible Union.

Theophie Schalter, an eminent German scholar, has been chaged to translating, and are now proseculing their labors with the utmost despatch.

Further on the report says:—

On the loth of June the Bible Union completed the twenty-first year of its estience. During this brief period we have also the circulation of the sace and over the proper subject t

going on bravely in Spain.

After considerable discussion by the memoers of the Union and a well-timed speech by the Rev. Mr. Eaton the report was unanimously adopted. After a little more speaking by a learned divine from Passair, N. J., the alternoon session was adjourned. The Evening Session.

Although the rain fell-almost in torrents in the carlier portion of the evening the attendance at the last session of the day was quite equal to that of either the forenoon of afternoon. Several gentlemen, among others the Rev. Mr. Hogden, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Mr. Davis, of New York, addressed the meeting on the necessity and importance of a revision of the Bible. To-day the first meeting will be called to order by the Fresteent at hair-past ten, instead of hair-past nine, as on yesterday. There will also be an afternoon and evening session.